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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1884.

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. IX.-NO. 224.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1884.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Presidential contest has been decided in favor of Mr. CLEVELAND, the thirty-six electoral votes of the State of New York having been assigned to him by a majority of less than 1100. The count in New York city, upon which everything depended, was watched with absorbing interest. There was not the slightest evidence of a fraud or an intention to defraud on either side, and no justification whatever for the malevolent dithyrambics of the ex-Republican newspapers. The count showed variations, which at times slight variations, at times BLAINE's which raised the hopes of Mr. friends. and which of themselves justified their refusal to concede his defeat so long as any doubt remained. Yet some of these newspapers still treat this refusal as a crime, and publish pseudo-revelations to prove that Mr. BLAINE prompted the National Committee to proceed as they did. As they took not a single step in excess of their duty to their party or the country, it is quite as immaterial as it is improbable that these charges are

In one sense the result is highly gratifying-we mean the manner in which the conclusion has been reached. The American people of both parties awaited the result with a calm confidence that fair play would be done. The rant of a few hot-heads and the malice of a few newspapers like The Post and The Times did not detract much from the serenity of the national attitude. There was a universal feeling that fair play should be taken for granted until fraud was proved, and that the successful candidate should have the Presidency, though it were by a majority of one. Both the candidates contributed to this happy attitude of the public mind. Mr. BLAINE repudiated any desire to get the Presidency by any action that would contravene the express wish of the voters. Mr. CLEVELAND refused to give the sanction of his name or his presence to any demonstrations which implied that his election had been ascertained. In fine, both parties behaved well, and the prompt and frank acquiescence in the result was as handsome as the practical acquiescence of the Democrats in the decision of 1877 in favor of Mr. HAYES.

IF WE analyze the result we find that Mr. CLEVELAND has been made President by the joint vote of the South and of New York city. His electoral votes come from four Northern States, which give him 18 more than the 48 he needed in addition to the 153 cast by the solid South. Each of these States contains a large Republican population, which in three is outvoted by the people

and suburban overflow of the "metropolis." In the fourth the poor whites of the southern counties, reinforced from Kentucky, achieve a similar result. Again, as Mr. BLAINE reminds us in his speech in reply to the serenade of his neighbors in Augusta, if we analyze the vote of the Solid South, we find reason to regard the Democratic triumph as no victory in a moral sense. No less than 42 of the 153 vo'es have been assigned to that section by the emantheir slaves. cipation than 63 votes in the Electoral Colleges would be lost to the South if the freedmen were to be subtracted from its population, leaving but 90 at the utmost to that section. But the 5,300,000 colored people (about 1,100,000 voters) are completely disfranchised, and that not through any unavoidable defect of the representative system or the absence of some arrangement for the representation of minorities. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina, and probably in Florida, North Carolina and Arkansas, they, with the white Republicans, make a majority of the legal voters. They have been driven from the exercise of their rights by terrorism, or deprived of the franchise by trickery, such as the "loss" of the registration book in districts where they formed a preponderating majority. the election of the national Chief Magistrate is to go on forever after this fashion nobody who has read history with intelligence will venture to predict. The possibility of free government rests on the assumption that there is fair play in ascertaining the will of the lawful voters in the choice of rulers. When that breaks down there comes first the weakening of popular respect for chief magistrates who hold office by a title morally invalid, and then comes violent change either of the system or of the methods established for its administration. It is as well to fix attention on the fact that the seeds of revolution always have been sown in injustice, and that the real revolutionists are those who "frame iniquity by law."

SINCE the decision there have been some disturbances among the colored men of the South, which are deplorable but natural. Besides this, there have been charges of incendiarism in a Georgia town, without any evidence which brings the offense home to the colored people. These charges are most significant even in their falsity. They show an uneasy state of Southern feeling, like that horror of servile insurrection which prevailed under slavery. It is conscience that makes communities as well as individuals cowards.

WE MAY look forward with an unpleasant certainty to a hard winter in the industrial

world. It is true that even before the election there was a prospect of this, but the decision that Mr. CLEVELAND was chosen to the Presidency made it unavoidable. On the morning after the final decision several large establishments in this city ceased their operations, and it is feared that others will have to follow this example. From every manufacturing centre comes intelligence of this kind, and there is a great likelihood that the working classes will have reason to regret the choice of a Democratic President. It is true that nothing is certain as to impending legislation, but what was needed was the certainty that there would be no change in the reduction of the tariff. "Confidence is the life of trade," and it is just what the business community lacks at this moment. Even if our manufacturers should find it possible to drag along through the years coming, there will be a want of enterprise and an abstinence from any enlargement or initiative which will make the history of the period a lamentable

The one possibility of a retrieval is in the grain market. It is true that the European harvests have been above the average. But even this does not meet the need of England and the Continent for food, and there seems to be a likelihood that there will not be so much competition from India and other quarters as there was last year. At any rate we are not likely to lose the market through wild and ruinous speculations, as we did last year. In case we sell a great quantity at a reasonable price, the comparative prosperity of the farmers will be felt by other classes, and there may be a moderate revival of business before spring comes.

If MR. CLEVELAND on the morning of his inauguration were to burn down the Capitol or the Treasury building, he would inflict great and undeserved loss on the nation. But when he makes the "clean sweep" demanded by his Democratic supporters, he will inflict a greater and not less undeserved loss. He will deprive the country of an amount of official experience and skill whose value is greater than that of those two edifices. And this he will do for the benefit of his party at the expense of the country.

It will be the duty of the Legislature, when it meets in January, to make a new apportionment of the State into Congressional districts. The performance of this duty will be punctually and unflinehingly undertaken. There need be no doubt of that. But it will be interesting to see how the bill which the Legislature will frame will please the present Governor, Mr. Pattison, as

many persons may remember, was extremely exercised over the apportionment a little over a year ago, and his anxiety that there should be one, and of a sort to please the majority of the House, even if it displeased the majority of the Senate, was extreme. Whether the Governor's anxieties in relation to the subject still survive, and whether he will exhaust his "prerogative" this winter to secure from the Legislature the sort of a bill which would be satisfactory to him and his advisers, will be seen later, but meantime it is rather interesting to consider that the House, which then had 23 majority one way, now has 80 majority the other way, while the Senate remains as Republican as before, and a little more so. The prospect for an apportionment to suit the Governor is not flattering.

Mr. Hendricks has always prided himself on his popularity in Indiana, especially on his ability as a candidate to "run ahead" of his ticket. But the official returns of the Hoosier State, which show that the Presidential ticket polled 2000 votes less than the Gubernatorial, must be somewhat mortifying to him.

The story in some of Wednesday's news papers that the Republican National Committee closed its operations with a debt of \$190,000 which remained unpaid, a crushing and unenviable burden, is promptly contradicted. Mr. Jones, the Chairman, is not that sort of a man. He doubtless put his hand deep into his own pocket, but the bills are all paid, and the committee is not in debt either \$190,000 or any other sum.

THE New York World (Dem.), after making a careful analysis of the vote of New York city, acknowledges that Mr. Blaine's claim that he had received a large Irish vote which had heretofore been Democratic is maintained, and that it reached "many thousands."

A RECOUNT of the votes in the legislative districts in Chicago is reported to give the Democrats a majority of one in the Illinois Legislature. If this majority is maintained it will in all likelihood result in the election of that pestiferous demagogue, CARTER HARRISON, to the U. S. Senate.

THE New York World does not seem to be very anxious to have the Independents stay with the Democracy. It particularly emphasizes the fact that CLEVELAND is a sterling regulation Democrat. "The probabilities are decidedly" it says, "that the Inpendents will again act with the Republican party before another year is gone."

The interest shown by our people in the exhibition at New Orleans is creditable to their public spirit and to their business sagacity. This exhibition affords a great opportunity to show what we have for sale to the people of the far Southwest and of Mexico. The State of Texas, alone, is an empire, and its future as a great community of intelligent people is assured. To reach the market which it and the other States adjoining Louisiana will make is the reasonable and appropriate duty of the manufacture.

turerers and merchants of the whole country, and to none more natural than to those of Philadelphia.

Of the success of the coming exhibition there is now little room for doubt. Unless some untoward influence or accident should befall it there will be many exhibitors and hosts of visitors. Some feeling will be en-tertained no doubt amongst Northern people growing out of the election contest and its strange and unnatural result, but this, upon a second thought, will give way for excellent reasons. The exhibition is itself a means of regenerating the South, of stimulating enterprise, of building up the waste places, of making that "new South," engaged in honorable industry, and devoted to the national welfare which we hope to see replace the old Bourbonism. No one undertaking will do more in this direction than such an exhibition, presenting the evidences of what skill and industry can accomplish.

The Austin (Tex.) Statesman sees clearly that "the Republican party is moving down hill to its utter destruction with fearful rapidity." It thinks so because it finds there is "an enormous falling off in the popular vote as between Garfield and Blaine." Upon looking at the Statesman's figures to see how this is shown, it appears that in Pennsylvania Mr. Blaine's plurality is 28,000; in Ohio, 11,000; in Massachusetts, 10,000, and in Kansas, 47,000. The Texas paper will have to revise its data, as well as its conclusions.

THE Southern Presbyterian Church, which regards itself as the cynosure of Calvinistic orthodoxy, is much agitated over the fact that Professor Wodrow, of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., has avowed himself a believer in the doctrine of evolution. He is not a Darwinist, for he does not believe that the "conflict for existence," the "pressure of environment on the organism" and "natural selection" are sufficient to account for evolution. He holds that evolution is GoD's method of creation, and that "the Intelligence at the heart of things" has given both the initiative and the direction to the grand progress from the lichen through the bathybius up to man. And, with Mr. ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, he finds nothing in this process to account for man's spiritual nature, but regards that as a result of a separate initiatory act of the Creator. In a word, he stands on the ground taken by Mr. St. George MIVART, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Asa Gray, Charles Kingsley, and many other Christian evolutionists. He looks to science to explain "man's place in nature," while he finds in philosophy and theology the explanation of man's place above nature.

But the Southern Presbyterians find this teaching extremely dangerous, because they cannot reconcile it with the letter of the statement in Genesis, that man was made of the dust of the earth. All the Synods, which centrol the Seminary, have declared their disapprobation of this teaching, and have virtually silenced Professor Woodrow, so far as this question is concerned. We do not see that he can continue to teach on such terms. The chair he fills is one which com-

pels him to discuss this and similar questions of what is called natural theology. How can his students feel any confidence in his honesty if he submit to an order to abstain from utterance of his mind on so great a question?

THE Canadians often have been warned that their attempt to build up their industries by Protection is offensive to England, and is causing a coolness between the two countries. But it is not often that an advocate of the maintenance of "the Empire," colonies and all, speaks out so plainly as does The Spectator. It says the Canadian "tariff does not be peak a very ardent desire on the part of Canadians to maintain the union with the Mother Country, which they profess to have so much at heart. Power is passing more and more into the hands of classes with whom material interests outweigh sentimental impulse, and to whom outlets for their products of their industry are of greater importance than a sense of material greatness. They will doubtless be glad to keep up the connection and draw closer the bands which bind us to the Dominion and other great colonies, our and accept the responsibilities which the connection entails; but it must be on condition that the colonies accord us that freedom of trade which we willingly extend to them. Political union without commercial reciprocity is no more likely to turn out happily than marriage without affection."

Canadians should take this to heart, and should take pattern by England's general preference of "sentimental impulse" to "outlets for the products of her industry" and other "material interests." John Bull says, "Don't do as I do, my boys, but do as I say."

MR GLADSTONE'S reluctance to bring on a collision between the two Houses of Parliament has led to a compromise which the Conservatives have accepted, but whose finality is far from certain. He agrees to communicate privately the scheme of the ministry for the redistribution of seats, or to offer it at once in the Commons. The Conservatives have accepted the latter form of the proposal, and the House of Lords will pass the bill for the extension of the franchise if they find the measure for redistrition tolerably fair to the Conservatives. But there is no certainty they will do so. By a piece of rather unprincipled strategy, The Standard secured and published a rough draft of the government's Distribution bill several weeks ago. At once the Tories began abusing it, because it did not give proportional representation to London, Liverpool and other great centres of population where the Tories are strong, because it did not reduce the Irish representation below the number specified in the Treaty of Union, and because it left many small boroughs to vote as parts of the counties, instead of grouping them as composite borough constituencies. On the first and last points Mr. GLADSTONE has intimated his willingness to meet the views of the Tories; but on the second he is inflexible. It remains to be seen how many Peers will risk a collision with the Commons, rather than accept this scheme of redistribution.

In the view of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and other Radicals, a compromise can only postpone collision, not prevent it. The new House of Commons will take up the Land question in a fashion that will rouse the indignant opposition and resistance of the Peers, and then the people of England will have to judge between their representatives and these hereditary legislators. The Radicals think it would be wiser to face the question at once, and better for the Lords to have the fight out on this issue, than on that of their position as the land-owning class. But Mr. Gladstone is both a Conservative and a Radical, and will do nothing to make revolution unavoidable.

THE success of the 1rish Land League is not unlikely to lead to great changess in the land system of Great Britain. The first part of the island to witness an agitation which must bear fruit in legislation is the Western Highlands and the adjacent islands, especially Skye. The people of Skye are half Celtic and half Norse. The Norse element in the upper end of the island has been thoroughly Celticized in speech and social habits. In Skye, as in the Highlands, the tribal system of land tenure prevailed till within the memory of men still living. The chieftain had nothing more than certain rights of maintenance or "boarding round" among his clansmen. In the process of Anglicizing the Highlands, begun in 1748 but still far from complete, the chieftainships were converted into English baronies, and the chiefs were vested with the absolute ownership of the land as fast as they chose to accept this new status. This of itself drove many Highlanders out of the country to America. They would not stay as tenants where they and their fathers had been freeholders. The oppressive exercise of landlord rights created by English law in defiance of justice grown worse with each gen-on. First the small farmers were has eration. evicted in considerable numbers to make room for large farms after the English model. Then large and small were swept away to find room for sheep. Then sheep and men must both give place to deer forests. As a consequence very much of the

country has been stripped of its people.

In Skye, as an out of the way place, these changes proceeded more slowly. The old rights of the clansmen survived longer, just as the old English yeomanry still survives among the hills of Cumberland. But the island is getting what the Highlands endured and the people have risen in a kind of revolt. Their temper of resistance is none the less formidable because they are devout and even sombre Calvinists, who open and close their meetings with prayer and vote a Presbyterian minister into the chair, if one is to be had. Calvinism always had fight in it, and it never fought in a better cause than that of the Skye Crofters. To suppress the movement by mere brute force will be impossible, for it has enlisted too much sympathy throughout Scotland and even in England for this sort of treatment.

THE interest Prince BISMARCK takes in the Congo Conference, now in session in Berlin, is but a part of the larger interest Germany feels in the matter of securing a foothold in South Africa, as a step toward a colonial extension of the empire. For years past the country has felt the pressure of poverty, and attributes it to over-population, in spite of the large emigration of her people to America. The truth is that German poverty may be traced to the character of this emigration, and to the cause which leads to it. It is the military service exacted of young Germans, which is driving them by myriads to seek a home and citizenship on our side of the Atlantic. It is the strongest and most energetic class which leave the country, while the weaker and more dependent are left at home. And of those who do not escape military service in this way, the country gets no benefit in an industrial sense, but finds them a burden. It has to feed and clothe them in their barracks, through the years when they might have been doing the best work or making the best preparations for serving their country in some peaceful calling. So the country grows poorer and more dissatisfied: suicides increase; the Socialists poll 650,000 votes at

the elections of members of the Reichstag.

Good people like Dr. Freidrich Fabri and Dr. Heinrich Geffcken say Germany must continue poor until her people find some colonial outlet, which will give them new fields of labor, and extend the commerce of the empire. But "it is a far call" to that result. It will take decades before any colonization will reach proportions great enough to make an appreciable difference, and it would require facilities for transportation greater than Germany possesses to carry her surplus population to South Africa.

These German Malthusians, like the English, put the effect for the cause. It is the poverty of a people that leads to over-population. As Dr. Johnson said, it is the people who have nothing to lose by self-indulgence and nothing to gain by self-restraint, whose increase embarrasses society. It is the French peasantry, owning land and saving money, that sees little or no increase of its numbers. And the misery that is the root of over-population in Germany, is itself the fruit of the military system.

THE RESULT.

The adverse result of the count in New York was not unanticipated by any wise Republican. While there was a margin for doubt, "hope sprang immortal" in the breasts of Mr. Blaine's friends. But they knew that the chances were heavily against them, and they probably would have been more surprised and startled than the Democrats if the result had been different. We now have to face the fact that Hon. S. Grover Cleveland is President-elect of the United States, and to look forward to such an administration as such a man is likely to give us.

Speaking first of all as Americans, and with reference to the honor, the dignity and the welfare of our common country, we must express our sorrow that a Democratic victory has brought us nothing better than

this. There are statesmen, men of character and honor, men of long and in some respects serviceable records in the leadership of that party. All these the Democracy passed by to elect a cipher, as regards both statesmanship and personal worth, to the chief magistracy of the greatest of nations. As posterity scans the list of our Presidents it will meet with more than one name whose presence there is a puzzle. It will find in the accident of death the explanation of a TYLER and a JOHNSON. It will pause in wonder at those of POLK and PIERCE. But it will be the most puzzled to know why a party led by such men as Mr. THURMAN, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Bayard passed all these by to find the man of its choice in Mr. CLEVELAND.

It is a just answer that Mr. CLEVELAND was taken, not because his party wanted him, but because his selection was urged by the bolting Republicans. There was that known against him which otherwise would have made his nomination impossible. But the Independents had fallen in love with this accidental Governor, and he was taken "because of the friends he had made."

On the Independents, then, rests the onus of this selection. We wish them joy of it! We have a very poor opinion of the understanding and common sense of any such Independent as does not look forward with nearly unalloyed anxiety to the next four years of our national history. We are aware that with most of them the danger of a revolution in our fiscal policy carries with it no cause for fear. They generally are Free Traders, and have as a solid ground of satisfaction that Mr. CLEVELAND and the bulk of his party agree with them But every other consideration must be a cause of anxiety to them. They have robbed the emancipated slave of his last stay and support against the oppression which has not stopped at fraud and terrorism, but has gone on to murder. They have transferred the civil service to the control of a party which has the doctrine of "the spoils to the victors" engrained into its very constitution. They have removed a chief constitutional safeguard against wild experiments with our monetary and banking systems, such as the Democrats always have been eager to undertake. They have put back the shadow on the dial of our history by transferring the national Executive to a party which does not believe that the United States is a nation, and which will lose no opportunity of undoing what has been done to nationalize the country during and since the war.

If the Democratic hold on power, as we certainly hope, should last but four years, the worst consequences of the present calamity may be averted. That the Senate and the Supreme Court will be Republican through the whole of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Presidency must be a comforting consideration to many who have helped to make him President. But Democrats always have been famous for their mastery of the arts by which power once acquired is held in spite of the popular resistance. Copiah county methods will continue to hold the solid South in the Democratic line, giving their candidate, in 1888, but 48 Northern votes to

secure for an election. With the whole national machinery as well as the local machinery of elections in their hands, there will be but little difficulty in applying similar principles at the North.

One thing only is against the continuance of the Democracy in power. It is their grand capacity for plundering and blundering. It is not unreasonable to expect within the next four years they will have made such a record for themselves as will enable the people to wrest from them the control of the national government. There may be such an uprising in 1888 as will put it out of the question for them to claim the country either by Copiah county or by Albany methods. But there lies the only hope. A bare majority honestly ascertained and honestly counted has transferred the Presidency in 1884. It will not suffice to do so four years hence, unless the Democratic party shall belie its whole record.

For the Republican party we still can claim that it is the party of the American people. To it belongs the moral victory of the year. In the States in which every citizen is free to vote, and every vote is honestly counted, it has an immense popular and electoral majority. It submits to resign the insignia of power, because it has no constitutional and peaceful redress against notorious wrong-the using of fraud and violence in national elections. It has the military resources of the nation on its side. Its voters are the men who filled the victorious ranks of the national armies. But it values the peace of the nation above all party advantage, and it casts itself in confidence on the future.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE IN ENG-LAND.

The debate in the English Parliament on the Queen's speech was one of the most interesting, as well as one of the most important that has been had in Parliament for many years. Every branch of the multifarious opposition to the ministry managed to put Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends on their defense before it was over. The Tories, the war party, the Irishmen and the Protectionists in turn had the floor. The debate on Free Trade came on in both houses, and in both the Protectionists developed an unexpected strength. In the Commons 67 members voted for the Protectionist amendment, while the Free Traders mustered but 86 votes for its defeat. This last figure, of course, does not indicate the real strength of the Free Trade party, but it must be taken as indicating that many members who are of that way of thinking do not find it convenient just at present to vote against a proposal to find employment for the British workman by shutting out foreign competition from the English market.

Mr. Mundella, in arguing against the motion, said that bad as is the depression in England, it is far more serious in Protectionist countries, and that in France especially the Protectionist system appears to aggravate the commercial troubles most gravely. This does not seem to be M. Ferry's view of the situation in France, for instead of reducing duties as a means of bringing in better

times, he proposes to increase those duties, especially on farm products. In the House of Lords Lord GRANVILLE replied to the Protectionists' arguments by statistics showing that the volume of trade had steadily increased, the income of the country had grown, and that there had been a diminution of pauperism under Free Trade. That this is the condition of things this winter, or that the British workis going to have an time than his brother in France or the United States, even Lord GRANVILLE would find it hard to persuade any one. The Pall Mall Gazette has sent a special commissioner to examine the state of trade on the great rivers of the North, on which the business of shipbuilding has been the chief industry. Of the Tyne he says that "look so dead, so battered, so parts utterly desolate that they offer a fair picture of what the manufacturing districts may become, when the inevitable decadence sets in. Ugly factories, with smashed roofs and broken windows, that look like bleared eyes; crumbling blast furnaces, rotten wharves, pestilent little creeks that meander in slimy curves to join the slow flow of the brown river, these are the things that one watches here and there. The clangor of hammers sets the echoes flying in some lucky spots from which work has not fled, but there are long stretches of dreary silence. The Tyne is like a dying monster giant, whose limbs still make fitful movements. * Besides the vessels that remain on the stocks, because their owners cannot pay for them, there are tiers of vessels that have to lie month after month in idleness. * * Take a rough average of 1000 tons for each boat, and calculate the value of the tonnage at say sixteen pounds, and we have £1,600,-000 of capital resting useless. * * * While the vessels are doing nothing, an army of sailors and firemen are wandering in the streets of Shields, dependent on charity for food. Fine fellows, who are fit to go anvwhere and do anything, are obliged to take their chance of getting a mouthful from the soup-kitchens." Here is a sketch from Here is a sketch from SUNDERLAND: "Thinly-clad women shuddered along as though their very limbs were contracted with the grip of the cold; sullen men stamped their feet and shivered at the corners of the streets; squalid little children, with raw and swollen feet, crept about seeking for chance bits of coal or cinder. In one unpleasant alley I heard the snarl of a dog; my companion said, 'Look there.' A little boy with bare feet, a fragmentary shirt and tattered trousers, was trying to get away something from a small He did not notice us, and when he had managed to rob the dog of the fragment of garbage, he tried to eat the loathsome stuff. It was too much for him and he flung it down. I am told that some poor little souls were detected creeping out at night to feed on the remnants in some pig troughs." He made a call at one poor house, and found a child in charge of her four younger brothers and sisters, while father and mother were out on a weary hunt for work. She told him: "We get on the best we can. Some days we never bite, and some

days we get a little bit off the folks. * * * I just have to keep them as nice as I can, but they're ower hungry to be varry bothersome." In the little room there was no fire, but little light and bare walls, and not even a teapot left.

We cannot quote these things without feeling a pity for these poor sufferers which outweighs all other considerations. they must be quoted to prevent our good being evil spoken of. They are the answer to the charge that our depression is worse than that of England, and that Protection has made hard times more unendurable than Free Trade has. It is a miserable system that leaves the children of Northumberland starving while we are embarrassed by the excess of our harvests. It is a miserable system that leaves them shivering with cold, while the coal mines of England are not able to find employment for their men. And this system is the outcome of the ambition to make and keep England the workshop of the world. In pursuance of that aim her people have been torn from the lands by which their fathers lived, and which under Belgian cultivation would furnish employment and food for the whole population of the kingdom. The one bright spot this correspondent found in Newcastle was the colony established by a noble lady in the suburbs, where every cottage had a little patch of ground, in which the idle workmen managed to raise vegetables enough to supply their families for the whole year, and in most cases to pay the rent and leave a little over for clothing. He says: "It is a delightful place, which is worth visiting. What a very suggestive matter this is! I make no comment, but leave those who have read about the sordid suffering in the more crowded districts to think over Lady James' scheme. Shall we have to come back to the spade after all, when the genius of mechanism has done its utmost?"

Shall you? Yes; in that direction lies the only hope for England. The congested districts must be relieved of their masses of humanity, not by emigration, for no emigration can suffice for that purpose, but by removal from the towns back to that underpopulated country region from which these crowds were drawn. England must feed her own poor people once more, and reduce her manufactures to something nearer the actual wants of her own population. With that change the problem of Protection would be settled for the rest of mankind, for it is nothing but her inordinate industrial ambition that forces other countries to defend their producers from her competition. Till she does so, the Protection of native industry will be a part of the great battle against unrighteousness which divides the moral world. R. E. T.

THE SUCCESSION TO MR. CAM-ERON.

A successor to Senator J. D. CAMERON is to be chosen by the Legislature which has just been elected. The performance of this duty is of high seriousness, and it lies upon the Legislature to make a choice which will satisfy the Republican voters of this State, will win approval from those of other States,

and will serve the interests of the nation itself. Such a choice the people expect. They will hold the Legislature to an account for the proper performance of its duty.

It will be taken for granted,—it should be taken for granted,—that Senator CAMERON is out of the field. He has been repeatedly reported to have said that he was not and did not intend to be a candidate. In the spring of 1883 he practically abandoned his seat in the Senate and left the country. It was then given out that he meant to signify by this that he had quitted political life. Since then every announcement made in his behalf by close and confidential friends, such as Mr. COOPER, has, been to ridicule the idea that he would again be a candidate.

But whether he should be in the field or not, the Legislature should choose another and different man. Mr. Cameron has had his day. He was put into the Senate by his father's authority, and he has sat there under that charter for seven years. The charter has now expired. Mr. Cameron the elder, does not hold this State in the hollow of his hand, as he once did, and his son, when he quitted the political field in disgust a year and a half ago, gave by that fact the evidence that he had not and could not acquire the old authority for himself.

The Legislature will, therefore, choose from among the list of new men. It will be a free election. There will be no bossing tolerated. The old tactics by which men were drawn away from their pledges to their constituents and their duty to their party are discredited and thrown upon the scrapheaps. The Pennsylvania Legislature, regenerated and renewed, will make a fresh start, with the purpose of doing a clean and honest piece of work. They will have many names from amongst which to make a choice. Some of them are excellent names, and none are other than creditable. Let us review the field for a moment:

In the western end of the State, there will be a number of members kindly inclined to Senator James Wilson Lee, of Venango. He is a staunch Republican, a man of perfectly clean record, and possessing good abilities. He refused the offer of a big salary to become one of the permanent counsel of the Standard Oil Company. He is too cautious, at times, to please his more energetic friends, but he would be a sound and safe Senator.

In Fayette county is Judge John K. Ewing, the near relative and intimate friend of Mr. Blaine, a man of fine character and abilities. His own county and her neighbor Westmoreland, did splendidly in the recent election. Judge Ewing would make a dignified and honest Senator.

On the northern border—perhaps a little too near Tioga county, where already is Senator MITCHELL—is Senator Lewis Emery, Jr., a man who has scarcely his equal in the Republican party for public spirit, enterprise and perseverence. He is a man of broad ideas, wide experience and unbounded pluck. Here in Philadelphia he has hundreds of attached friends. He would make a live Senator.

In Bedford county is staunch John Cesena.
Bedford, formerly a stolid Democratic county, comes over this year into the good line.
John Cesena is one of the true and tried Republicans. He speaks well, and would wear the Senatorial toga like an old Roman.

Whether Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW will re-enter the field has not yet been announced. He was the choice of a majority of the Republicans elected to the Legislature four years ago. He is an eloquent, experienced public man. In the Senate he would at once take place with the leaders.

The Lancaster New Era nominates Gen. James A. Beaver, of Centre. He was a good soldier and left his leg on the field of battle. Now that the rule in the South, as Mr. Blaine pointed out in his Augusta address, is to elect none but ex-Confederate soldiers to the Senate, the North may well consider how much it is under obligation to keep the balance even. General Beaver would make a match for Wade Hampton.

Philadelphia, however, has a tremendous claim on the Senatorship. Is her turn never to come-she who has just given 30,000 majority for the Republican ticket? Is it not time to honor one of her worthy sons? Prominent amongst them would be EDWIN H. FITLER, a man who has stood in the breach for years, who has helped to organize Republican success time after time, who has never failed in the hour of trial. Mr. FITLER would represent the industries of Pennsyl-He is identified with them fully and thoroughly. He would make his mark in the Senate as a practical, industrious, clearheaded, honest Senator. The Republican Senators and Representatives from this city, themselves a large and influential part of the Republican majority in the Legislature, owe much to EDWIN H. FITLER, and it would be very remarkable if any of them would be found wanting in a recognition of the fact. Let the Legislature consider well the per-

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STRENGTHENED.

formance of its high and important duty.

The unity and solidity of the Republican organization are increased by the recent election. It is stronger, now, than it was a year ago. It has made substantial gains, and it is in the way of gaining more. It has broken the Democratic line at the centre, by drawing over a large part of the Labor vote.

What is the proof of this? First, that every Northern State but four has voted for Mr. BLAINE. His popular majority in the North approaches four hundred thousand. Of the four excepted States one is yet uncertain, while his minority in the other three combined is less than ten thousand. The Pacific States are once more in the Republican line, and not a single one of the Interior States, above the old line of slavery, except Indiana, has been lost. The North is very nearly united, while several Southern States are shaking with changes. The Democratic majorities in Tennessee, Louisiana, the two Virginias, and Florida, are trifling. Even in Missouri, General MARMADUKE, the ex Confederate Commander, has only escaped defeat by a few thousands at the hands of NICHOLAS FORD, the earnest leader of the Republican and Labor forces.

These are proofs of the party's vigor. But look further: In Connecticut we gain all the State officers, including the Governor. In New Jersey we recapture both branches of the Legislature. In Ohio we sweep the State for BLAINE by forty thousand, whereas there was a Democratic majority for Governor Hoadly last year of nearly thirteen thousand. In Michigan we regain the Governorship, and in Wisconsin the Legislature. In Colorado we regain the Governorshin: in Nevada we regain the Legislature; in California we not only recapture the Legislature, but gain a United States Senator. In Pennsylvania the uprising of the people is simply terrific, and the Republican majority rises to figures before unheard of. These, we say, are further proofs of the party's strength.

Now, the movement to consolidate the friends of Protection is just begun. The first great step has been taken, but it must be followed up. There need be no doubt that it will be. When our elections here give joy to our business competitors in Europe, we shall quickly learn how to make them different. The recruiting of the new Republican party must go on. We shall build on what we have. The eighty thousand majority in Pennsylvania is the centre of the line. Four years hence, on a square issue between American Protection and British Free Trade. it will be one hundred and eighty thousand. There are now only eight Democratic Congressmen out of twenty-eight from Pennsylvania. Four years hence, on a square issue of Protection and Free Trade, there will not be four.

We make room here for an editorial article from the New York Sun. That journal has been Democratic, and would be, still, with all its heart, if it did not see that the real issue in this country is now independence of foreign control. But, as it is, the Sun is rendered thoughtful and conservative by the great facts of the situation. It proposes that this country shall be for the people of this country, and not for the use and advantage of foreign capitalists. Upon the future of parties in the United States, the Sun has this to say:

Neither is it probable that the Republican party will now break to pieces, and give up the effort to regain the possession of the government. It has been beaten, it is true; but such a close defeat is encouraging to renewed exertion. Moreover, the losses it has suffered through the withdrawal of the Independents have been made up by the accession of Irishmen and workingmen, who went over from the Democracy in large numbers on account of their belief in the protection of home industry and their antagonism to Mr. CLEVILAND. There never before was a party which gained at once such a body of earnest and valuable material from the very bone and sinew of the country, the men who live by their own labor and who believe in American ideas with an intensity that never gives down and an ardor that never slackens.

Thus while there is no sense in the idea that either of these two parties is going to be broken up at present, the Republicans are politically in much the better condition of the two. They are compact and united. There is no difference of opinion or of purpose among them. The discordant elements have gone out, and the army which remains is peerless for steadiness and discipline.

The defeat of last week tends to promote and enliven their courage rather than destroy it. Con sidered merely as a political organization, the Republican party is in good fighting order,

But, while this is true of the defeated, it is not true of the victorious party. There is no such unity among the Democrats. On the question of Protection and Free Trade wide divisions prevail among them. Between the wing so brilliantly represented by Mr. MORRISON and Mr. DORSHEIMER, and the wing championed by Mr. RANDALL, there exists a degree of antagonism which is all the more dangerous to the party be cause it is based upon material interests and is animated by antagonism of principle.

This is a true statement. No matter who makes it, it is true. No matter who denies it, it is true. The future will prove its truth. The Republican party is on the right track, and, as the Sun says, it has gained an immense body of recruits "who live by their own labor, and who believe in American ideas with an intensity that never gives down and an ardor that never slackens." With such a force already in line, and the assurance that it will be joined by tens of thousands more in every State, the party will go forward to new successes. If it shall appear to have lost the President this time as the Sun assumes in its article—it will win the President next time. If the Demo crats slip in now by a scratch, they will be heaved out again in 1888 by an earthquake. CLAY was beaten in '44, but TAYLOR was elected in '48. The Democrats got in on the 4th of March, 1845, and they went out again on the 4th of March, 1849.

Let no one mistake the great facts of the present situation. They are not ordinary, commonplace circumstances. The relations of parties in the future do not point to the same sort of contests as we have had in the past. A new issue is up and it will be fought out. The foreign interests that want our markets will struggle long to get them, while, on the other hand our own interests in manufacturing and labor cannot and will not yield. Just let the issue plainly made and the result will not be uncertain.

THE DISTURBED CIVIL SERVICE.

While the campaign was going forward Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and his friends were very active in keeping Republican officeholders from giving anything toward the expenses of their party. They were made to understand that it was dangerous and illegal for them to give and perfectly safe to refuse. As a consequence never in our recent history did the officeholders do so little for the success of their own party. They gave neither money nor time to any great extent. Probably they were the more ready to take this course be cause they accepted the success of the party in Vermont, Maine and Ohio as indicating Republican success generally. But even if it should prove otherwise, they were told it was safe for them to refuse assistance. Under the ægis of the PENDLETON law, they might count on keeping their offices so long as they did their duty, whichever party got the Presidency. But these officials are justly alarmed by the tone taken by the newspapers and the speakers of the victorious party. Not one of these now refers to the PENDLETON law as setting a barrier to what may be done in shifting the government from Republican to Democratic hands. Most of them begin to count up how many places can be had for their friends at Washington and elsewhere. Some of them exult openly in the prospect of a clean sweep, which will transfer to them every place under the national government. And Mr. CURTIS and Mr. EATON are asked what comfort or assurance they have for those who relied on their advice.

A very few words from Mr. CLEVELAND would set the matter at rest. Mr. EATON went to Albany to get these and came away empty-handed. Mr. CLEVELAND referred him to the Democratic platform and to his own letter of acceptance. If either had contained a word that would decide this question Mr. Eaton would not have gone to Albany. The platform is studiously ambiguous. It contains no endorsement of anything that has been by legislation on this done sub-It commits the party to nothing. iect. In Mr. CLEVELAND's letter there is nothing but a general expression of approval of what the platform says. Neither the Democratic party nor Mr. CLEVELAND has given a single pledge on this head. They come into power with the most absolute liberty to deal with it just as they please.

"But there is the PENDLETON bill." That bill, or any legislation to limit the appointing power vested by the Constitution in the President, has no more force than the President chooses to give it. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. But suppose the PENDLETON law was to remain in force. It sets no bounds to the power of removal. It merely provides that a fraction of the places filled unthat a government - less than the seventh in all-shall be filled by competitive examinations. There is nothing to prevent heads of departments dismissing every official in these departments, nothing to prevent their dismissing every Republican as he gets an appointment under the new rules. In this way the sifting may be carried on, until not a single Republican is left in a place under the national government, except those on the bench.

Mr. Curtis and his friends concentrated their whole energies to carry a very imperperfect and unsatisfactory reform. They have labored to create the impression that it sets up a bulwark to "the spoils system." The hour is coming which will try their work.

PARIS LITERARY NOTES.

Paris, November 5. Paul Lacroix, better known as the Bibliophile Jacob, died on October 16th at the age of 78. The Bibliophile Jacob, whose printed works, novels, plays, editions with commentaries and introductions, works of history, erudition and polygraphy fill some 1200 volumes, was certainly the most prolific writer of the present century, and at the same time one of the most learned. His memory was prodigious. He seemed to have every printed book that exists engraven on his memory, and at a moment's notice he could take it down from the shelf and immediately turn to the required passage. While still a school-boy the Bibliophile Jacob published an edition of the poems of Ronsard, which was followed by editions of the other poets of the sixteenth century. By these editions, as well as by his historical works and his elegant resuscitations of the arts, manners and customs of the middle ages and the renaissance, Paul Lacroix contributed largely to the development of the Romantic movement. His novels, too, were written in the same vein, and enjoyed in their day a great reputation. Paul Lacroix became afterwards the collaborator of Alexander Dumas and also of Balzac, with whom he became allied through the mar-riage of his brother, Jules Lacroix, with Madame de Rzewuska, the sister of Madame de Balzac. Paul Lacroix was the father of modern French bibliography and bibliophilism, and a man profoundly learned in all that concerns rare and curious books. He leaves some ten volnmes of memoirs on the literary movement which took place between 1830 and 1848, and notes on many of his illustrious contemporaries-Victor Hugo, Balzac, Gautier, etc.

M. Catulle Mendès has just published a M. Catulie Mendes has just published a sort of history of the only important poetical movement which has taken place in France since the Romantic movement. The volume is entitled "La Légende du Parnasse Contemporain" (1 vol. Brancart, Brussels). In this story of the poetical movement of 1866, in which M. Mendès has recorded his personal souvenirs and his souvenirs of half personal souvenirs and his souvenirs of half a dozen of the leaders of the group, namely, Glatigny, François Coppée, Sully-Prudhomme, Léon Dierx, José-Maria de Heredia, Léon Cladel, Villiers de L'Isle-Adam, the author has endeavored to envelop his legend with too pure a glory. He has spoken only of the members of the Parnassian pleiad, who are men of eminent renown, and he has sought to increase the importance of the movement in question by naging it and ne has sought to increase the importance of the movement in question by placing it under the more or less direct patronage of Leconte de L'Isle, Gautier, Baudelaire, Vacquerie, Emile and Antoni Deschamps. Leconte de L'Isle, Gautier, Baudelaire, Vacquerie, Emile and Antoni Deschamps. These illustrious men were not Parnassians, and it was only by chance and out of courtesy that they allowed their verses to appear in the monthly poetical review, "Le Parnasse Contemporain," which first appeared in 1867 and gave a name to a group of young poets who had previously been called and ridiculed by the names of "stylists," "formists," "fantaisistes" or "impassibles." M. Mendès, it seems to me, would have done better service to literary history if, instead of talking about men of recognized talent and celebrity, he had told us something about the forgotten pioneers of the Parnassian group, and if he had traced the genesis of the movement. The real origin of the Parnassians is to be sought simply in the weekly meetings of some poets held at Batignolle, in the house of Louis Xavier de Ricard. At that time M. Alphonse Lemerre, the now famous publisher of the modern French poets, had alittle shop in the Passage Choiseul, where he sold principally mass and hymn books. M. Lemerre, in 1866, consented to put his name and address on the cover of a four-page poetical review, called "L'Art," for the printing of which de Ricard and some other poets paid. In this review, now exceedingly rare, will be found the creeds of the new group, namely:

1.—There is no art without form; hence the necessity of style, of perfect rhyme, of

1.-There is no art without form; hence the necessity of style, of perfect rhyme, of the choice of words and precision of terms. 2.—Absolute indifference as regards subjects; hence the suppression of logomachic struggles between realists and idealists. "L'Art" admired equally Leconte de L'Isle and Goncourt, Balzac and Victor Hugo, Stendhal and Baudelaire.

3.—Contempt and even hatred of bad writing and of all that is base, trivial and insipid. "L'Art" enveloped in a too broad and general anathema the contemporary stage, especially the operetta, the vaudeville and the ordinary comedy, the sensational novel and the current literature of the newspapers.

The new group hated Beranger, Octave Feuillet, Ponsard, Cherbuliez and Alfred de Musset. These hatreds they held in common, but otherwise they varied in their admirations. Doubtless these young men exaggerated their literary rigorism; they were too exclusive; but the sentiment which animated them was noble, and during the brief existence of "L'Art" they had the occasion to affirm their theories and to prove the existence of the principle of action. They had their battle of Hernani on the night of the representation at the Comédie Française of "Henriette Maréchal," a piece of the brothers de Goncourt, which will be revived this winter at the Odeon. It was after this noisy battle in the theatre of the Comédie Française that the Parnasse was really constituted and cemented. The phalanx of style and perfection was vanquished, into the public was made aware of the existence of that phalanx. It was after this incident that the names of Leconte de L'Isle and Gautier were invoked, and that Lemerre ventured to publish the first volume of Parnassian verse, "Ciel, Rue et Foyér," by Xavier de Ricard. Both the Parnassians and their publisher have now triumphed. M. Lemerre is rich and famous; his editions of the French classics entitle him to the admiration of bibliophiles and the title of the modern Elzevir; in short, the publisher of the Pasnasse Choiseul is covered with professional glory and honor. As for the poets of the Parnasse, they are no longer ridiculed. Many of them are well-to-do, and even rich, and François Coppée, are members of the French Academy. As for the Parnassian movement itself, it has imposed upon modern French literature the necessity of style, secured the imperishable rights of form, and attempted to give to art an impersonal formula, severe, precise, susceptible of adapting itself to all subjects and of being employed by all writers. The influence of the group in this respect has been of immense benefit to modern French literature. Of the commencement of the Parnassian movement, as I have briefly s

Two of the most eminent of modern French novelists, M. Edmond de Goncourt and M. Emile Zola, have just reprinted their first works, respectively, "En 18" (1 vol. Kistemacker's, Brussels) and "Les Mysteres de Marseilles" (1 vol. Charpentier, Paris). The latter book is simply a mediocre feuilleton novel written to order for a Marseilles newspaper, and, strange to say, it shows hardly any trace whatever either of the qualities or defects of the system and the manner of the future author of the "Faute de l'Abbé Mouret." On the other hand, "En 18" takes its place in the work

THE "SPECIAL" WATCH,
PLAIN TIMERS AND COMPLEX WATCHES.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE.

of the brothers de Goncourt as an exaggeration, almost as a caricature of their work. I cannot recommend either of these books to those who read novels for the sake of the novel itself, but to those who have studied the delicate and important literary work of the brothers de Goncourt, and who take an interest in their method and manner, I can recommend the perusal of "En 18," but purely as a curiosity. Theodore Child.

REVIEWS.

THE ALGONQUIN LEGENDS OF NEW ENG-LAND; OR, MYTHS AND FOLK LORE OF THE MICMAC, PASSAMQUODDY AND PEN-OBSCOT TRIBES. By Charles G. Leland. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1884.

Boston: Houghton, Millin & Co. 1884.
BRINTON'S LIBRARY OF ABORIGINAL AMERICAN LITERATURE. Number IV. A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians, with a Linguistic, Historic and Ethnographic Introduction, by Albert S. Gatschet, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology. Vol. I. Philadelphia: D. G. Brinton. 1884.

If any proof were needed of the fact that America is an old as well as a new world, it would be furnished by the works before us. More convincing than a tooth in a miocene deposit is such an array of legends as Mr. Leland has, in his inimitable way, given to the reading as well as to the scientific public. In his preface the author disclaims all intention of trespassing on the fields of the scientists. The object that he had primarily in view was to make, as far as possible, a complete collection of the legends and folk-lore of the principal Wabanaki or Northeastern Algonquin Indians. The Algonquin nation originally occupied a stretch of country ranging from Labrador to the South and from Newfoundland to the Rocky Mountains. Forty dialects existed in as many different tribes. Of the relations of these Indians to one another, or to other nations, or to other members of the human race, Mr. Leland has nothing to say, and this silence he explains by the remark: "If I have rarely ventured on their (the scientists') field, it is because I believe that when the Indians shall have passed away there will come far better ethnologists than I am, who will be much more obliged to me for collecting raw material than for cooking it." Still, the general drift of the book is in the line of comparison with the Edda. Whether the legends came to the Indians from the Norse through the Eskimo, or in some more mysterious way, is not quite clear. Important is the recognition of the Hindoo character of the legends now the property of the red Indians. Many considerations have forced the possibility of some such connection on the attention of anthropologists, and this bit of independent testimony is of more force because from an unexpected quarter. In an article entitled "Legends of the Passamaquoddy," in The Century for September, Mr. Leland "trusts" that no one will think that he has "written up this or any other story," which only goes to show how unconsciously Hans Breitman throws the warmth of his humor and the charm of his style in

Around the name of Glooskap a large number of legends cluster. Conformable to the Indian ideas of divinity, his name (liar) expresses the most prominent trait of his character. He assumes all shapes and has a hand in everything. At the confusion of language he is the chief actor. His fishing exploits are numerous, and to be compared to the man of the ballad, of whom it is said:

His rod was made of a sturdy oak; His line, a cable, in storms ne'er broke; He baited his hook with a dragon's tail, And sat on a rock and bobbed for whale. Rattlesnakes were the special manufacture of Glooskap. "Long time ago the Rattlesnakes were saucy Indians. They were very saucy. They had too much face. They could not be put down by much, and they got up for very little." After which (which is, of course, in the language of the Indian narrator) there is an account of the Flood and the transformation. Crabs, leeches and small water creatures were created out of the bulifrog, which for a time drank all the water in the river, thus causing great distress among the dwellers along the banks. Of these people we again have a characteristic description: "Now these Indians, who were the honestest fellows in all the world, and never did any harm to any one, except their enemies, were in a sorry pickle; for it is a bad thing to have nothing but water to drink, but to want that is to be mighty dry."

As the Algonquins have a divinity, so, too, they must have a devil and he is found in

is a bad thing to have nothing but water to drink, but to want that is to be mighty dry." As the Algonquins have a divinity, so, too, they must have a devil, and he is found in the character of Loz, whose wickedness is generally of a mischievous character. And as a last proof of the absence of Mr. Leland's individuality, we take a sentence from a story of two Indians, whom Loz has set by the ears: "To which Marten replied that Moose might skin his own skunks and fish for his own minnows, and also paddle his own canoe to the devil, if it so pleased him—all of these being approved Indian sayings of high and racy antiquity." Neither the value of this collection of folk-lore nor the labor involved appear on the surface. Mr. Leland has given the Indian legends a peculiar charm by the humor and beauty of his narration, but he was none the less compelled to hear the different versions, to weigh the evidence, and to give satisfactory reasons for rejecting one and accepting another. The publishers, too, deserve praise, especially for their handsome reproduction of the birch bark pictures. The importance of these has been recognized by Isaac Taylor in his work on the alphabet, and the clue which is there declared as absolutely necessary for their interpretation has at length been furnished by "The Legends of the Algonquin Indians."

Of Mr. Gatschet's book but the first volume bear encertage of the sentence of

gonquin Indians."

Of Mr. Gatschet's book but the first volume has appeared, yet that is sufficient to indicate the character of what is to come. The introduction is a masterly piece of work. Not only are the Creeks treated of, but we have a detailed account of the history, customs and languages of all the tribes with which they came in contact, and these facts have been collected and set down in a way that leaves no room for doubt. Comparisons have not been made, inferences are left to others. There is no hypothesis to establish, no theory to prove. This principle Mr. Gatschet has carried out almost to a fault. Thus he says: "If the name of Tallapoosa River, in Hitchiti Talipusi, can be derived from Creek talepuila (stranger) this would furnish another indication for a former allophylic population in that valley; but," he adds, "I rarely, if ever, changes into s." Sir Henry Rawinson made a similar statement in the London Athenacum twenty years ago in reference to the Chaldeans in Hebrew called Kasdim. But further studies have shown that in Assyrian s before a dental regularly becomes l. Such a phonetic law does not account for the word under discussion, no dental being present; but Mr. Gatschet himself furnishes the clue when he states that there is no marked difference between r and l. Max Muller is authority for the statement that there is no distinction between r and l in the Polynesian languages, and the same phenomenon has been observed in proto-Babylonian. Such being the case, rhotacism is competent to explain the change, and the help required in establishing the historical fact is forthcoming.

THOMAS CARLYLE: A HISTORY OF HIS LIFE IN LONDON, 1834-1881. Two vol-umes in one. 8vo. Pp. ix., 392 and iv., 417. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Froude, in the discharge of his duties as the literary executor of Mr. Carlyle, gives the world his fourth and last publication. It is the continuation of his account of Carlyle's life from his birth to his settlement in London

That the book will achieve any such succes de scandale as its predecessors is not to be expected. It indeed contains enough of morose comment on persons and fierce pro-test against the dominant tendencies of civilization to have made a stir if it had come first. But the public has become so used to both these from Thomas Carlyle and from both these from Fromas Carlyle and from his posthumous writings as to feel no further surprise. It is now an accepted fact that to have incurred the Chelsea philosopher's notice was a misfortune only to be compared to the fate which befel all such as offended to the fate which befel all such as offended Bishop Warburton a century earlier, and who, in Bishop Lowth's phrase, were "whipped at the cart's tail in a 'note' to the Divine Legation of Moses fully demonstrated." There was a good deal of resemblance between the faults of these two men. Both Carlyle and Warburton possessed unusual literary power; both sprang from humble originals, and carried with them a natural roughness of temper acquired in humble originals, and carried with them a natural roughness of temper acquired in early life. Both were impatient to the last degree of contradiction or criticism of their pet opinions. Both wasted the resources of fine minds in the advocacy or defense of un-tenable propositions. It is when we turn from what they had in common to what was from what they had in common to what was peculiar to Carlyle that we see what makes his bearishness tolerable. He was a man of far more genuinely religious nature than the bishop. To this he owed a truer insight into human affairs, and this gives his work, in spite of its defects, and even in its defects, a lasting value and interest. In this book Mr. Froude seems to us to lay undue stress on the negative side of Carlyle's religiousness. That the man was not a Christian was certainly true. The account he gives of that famous interview on the Scottish moor with Edward Irving left no doubt on that that famous interview on the Scottish moor with Edward Irving left no doubt on that point. But that he despised every man who thought himself still a Christian as one who paltered with his own moral nature is not shown by anything in his writings, or any letter or document Mr. Froude has quoted; yet he constantly puts unrecorded utterances of this kind into his hero's mouth, and affixes this universal sense to Mr. Carlyle's just reprobation of religious make-believe. Mr. Carlyle had no right to take this ground. His own deistic faith, not unlike, though irferior to that of the Hebrew prophets, rested on grounds of faith in the face of a seeming preponderance of proof to the contrary, as on grounds of faith in the face of a seeming preponderance of proof to the contrary, as he himself was forced to admit. Such a deist has no right to criticise any Christian for refusing to succumb to the arguments which drove Carlyle from Christianity.

The pathos of Carlyle's life is more fully exhibited in these volumes than in anything else than his "Reminiscences." We see the Titan, half blind to the true issues of life, rattiling on through weary years, now against the gods and now the devils. We see the picture of that tender relationship which brought more joy and more sorbow to these two than married people generally are capable of deriving from their marriage. We see the slow growth of the popularity which would have been so welcome at the beginning, when it was not to be had, and was found to be only bitterness when it came. We see the darkened days and years of sorrow in which his life ended, when his Jeannie had been taken from him. We see and we forgive. His mountainous nature is scarred and eleft with ravines and the tracks of the avalanche. But in spite of The pathos of Carlyle's life is more fully

the scars, it has a rugged grandeur which rises into beauty.

DORCAS, THE DAUGHTER OF FAUSTINA. By Nathan C. Kouns. Author of "Arius, the Libyan." New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert

& Hulbert.
The interest aroused by the religious romance of "Arius, the Libyan," will not be likely to suffer diminution in regard to this second work of its author, which deals with nearly the same epoch and measurably with the same theme, but mingles more of the elements of the popular romance in this later delineation of the primitive Christian church. The era in which the story is laid is that of Constantine the Great, in the years immediately preceding and following the great revolution which converted the faith of the humble and despised sect of Christians immediately preceding and following the great revolution which converted the faith of the humble and despised sect of Christians into the State religion of the mighty Roman Empire. The aim of the author is, as in his preceding work, to show the baneful effects of this seeming triumph by contrasting the purity and high spiritual gifts enjoyed by the pre-Constantine Church with its subsequent decadence when manipulated as a political machine by the great Emperor and his wily coadjutor, Eusebius. The early church is depicted as a perfect community, the individuals of which are forbidden to hold, acquire or transmit any private property beyond their daily bread; as absolutely opposed to war and slavery, as constantly asserting the entire equality of all men, and as enjoying such "thaumaturgical powers" that all kinds of miracles, even to the raising of the dead, are of constant occurrence when made the subject of united prayer. Contrasted with this heavenly community stands the Roman Empire, rotten to the core, so that even the knowledge and tradition of virtue, except in its limited signification of personal bravery, is unknown to the whole heathen worid.

Doreas, the Christian maiden, is brought

worid.

Dorcas, the Christian maiden, is brought into the household of a Roman noble, where the purity of her life, informed as it is by the faith which she secretly holds, is like a light shining in the darkness of the corruption that surrounds her, partially illuminating all with whom she comes in contact, but chiefly Marcellus, the young centurion and the son of the house. The love of the young noble for Dorcas grows deeper and purer, until it finally leads him to follow her into the Christian church. In the secret recesses of the catacombs he is taught, converted, adjoined to the faith and wedded to Dorcas. Refusing to render further military service, he suffers martyrdom, but having previously requested "the Anastasis," he is immediately restored to life, as was the custom. Marcellus and Dorcas, with other disciples of the good presbyter, Epaphras, now decide to withdraw altogether from the Church of Rome, which by this time has concluded its worldly bargain with Constantine, who is stigmatized as "the Anti-Christ." Launching their ship, they sail away till they find refuge on the coast of Ireland, where miraculous mists Dorcas, the Christian maiden, is brought

bargain with Constantine, who is stigmatized as "the Anti-Christ." Launching their ship, they sail away till they find refuge on the coast of Ireland, where miraculous mists rise to shut them off from all who would follow and molest them. But short was this survival of the Apostolic Church, for by "intercourse with ships of Britain and of Rome they soon became corrupted, until the last of the primitive churches forsook Christ and conformed unto the world."

Such is the story of "Dorcas, the Daughter of Faustina," which is evidently written in a serious spirit, and with earnest belief on the part of its author in all the dogmas and new views of history which he inculcates. Believing thus that the hands have gone back on the dialplate of Christianity and that the world for fifteen hundred years has been straying in forbidden paths, this representative of the primitive Christians may indeed be called a pessimist, but he is one of

an entirely new pattern. His book not only interests, but suggests many novel ideas.

Wanderings on Parnassus. Poems by J. Hartzell. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

taker.

Not every one who essays to wander upon Parnassus is so fortunate as to meet the muses there, and it must be suspected that the Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell has never looked into Polyhymina's eyes nor seen so much as the toe of Erato's slipper. His verses are neat and orderly; they rhyme well and can be duly scanned on the fingers, but not a glimpse of originality lightens the greyness of their commonplace. What they really do is to testify to the amiability and general culture of their author, and to show him a true admirer of nature under all her varying aspects, in depicting which he has framed the happiest of his verses. We quote three stanzas from "Sunset in the Country" as among the best:

The hills were touched with rosy glow;

The hills were touched with rosy glow; Long shadows fell like mantles dark; The weary feet o'er fields came slow, With last notes from the meadow lark.

With last notes from the meadow lark.
White heifers, with their udders full,
Great oxen, chewing 'neath their yoke,'
Close by the barn, with folded wool,
Were pictures of vermilion stroke.
The great barn-doors were opened wide
And showed the wealth of gathered grain;
In rushed unheard the crimson tide
And dashed the sheaves with crimson stain.

This is picturesque and good, in spite of infelicities due to the exigencies of rhyme. Something may be forgiven for such a cause, remembering that, as Byron says:

Sometimes Kings are not more imperative than rhymes." But these tyrants must not press the mater too far. Objections may reaeonably be ter too far. made to such lines as:

Sleep dreamed and smiled upon the pillow case. Dr. Hartzell has gained so much applause for his eloquence that he can afford to have a lower place assigned to his lyrics.

A Song of the Isle of Cuba. As Sung by the Estrangero to the Tune of Hiawatha. By Joseph A. Nnnez. With Illustrations. Pp. 183. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. This little volume, elegantly printed, has also several good illustrations by F. E. Lummis. The author, who speaks of "many visits to Cuba," and of having "spent a considerable portion of the past three years there," says he had meditated a prose work of narrative and description, but was advised that there was no demand in the market for such a book, and he therefore decided to "sing it" after the measure of "Hiawatha." Of the degree of his success in this, the reader may judge from a few extracts. Here, for instance, is a description of Cardenas:

On the northern coast of Cuba,
Nearly south from well-known Key West,
Scarcely four-score miles' tis distant;

* * * * * * *
With its twenty thousand people,
Sitting on its bay capacious,
With its many thourones—
Which means sharks of several classes—
May be seen this same Cardenas,
With its wind-mills for the pumping
Of much sugar-house molasses,

And here is a description of some of the less delightful features of life in Cuba:

And to wrestle with the pulgas! Yes; that means to be flea-bitten:

And to wrestle with the pargue.
Yes; that means to be flea-bitten:
For the pulgas are the flea-bugs,
And the foot, and back and knee-bugs;
While mosquitoes are the humbugs.

* * * * * *
Ah! those fleas! they are too lively;
And such treacherous companions!
Their best friends are unsafe with them,
Though indeed they have no good friends:
So, of course, can have no best friends;
No, not e'en among the pupples,
Neither those of two nor four feet.

There is a great deal more just as good as this; quotations might be made anywhere. As a book of humor it is a great success. Mr. Nunez dedicates his book to the present Attorney-General of the United States, Mr.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Among the contributions in the Christmas (December) Harper's are an unusual number of poems from both English and American poets. Stedman contributes two, "Witchcraft, 1692," "Witchcraft, 1884," which Howard Pyle illustrates. Stoddard has a poem of some length, "The Judgment of Solomon." Andrew Lang has two lighter Christmas poems, a "Ballade of Christmas Ghosts" and "Christmas Violets." Wallace Bruce writes a Christmas recollection of "The Old Homestead," which has illustrations by Harry Fenn and Alfred Fredericks; Thomas Dunn English, a "Legend of Ogrecastle," illustrated by Reinhart; and Margaret Sangster, a song of "The Dear Long Ago," which has illustrations by Dielman and a musical score by W. W. Gilchrist.

Sophia Jex-Blake, writing in the London Academy, says: "Italy enjoys the unique glory of having never closed her universities to women, there having been female gradu-Among the contributions in the Christmas

to women, there having been female graduates from time to time since the fifteenth ates from time to time since the fifteenth century. In modern times—i. e., within the last twenty years—the universities have been more or less entirely thrown open to women in France, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland and Spain; but they still remain closed in Germany, Austria, Portugal, Poland and Bohemia."

tria, Portugal, Poland and Bohemia."

"The Indian Sign Language," by the late Capt. W. P. Clark, is announced by L. R. Hamersly & Co., of Philadelphia. It contains brief explanatory notes of the gestures taught deaf mutes in our institutions for their instruction, and a description of some of the peculiar laws, customs, myths, superstitions, ways of living, code of peace and war signals of the aborigines. The same house has ready a new subscription book called "The Church Cyclopædia," a dictionary of church doctrine, history, organization and ritual, and containing original articles on special topics, written expressly for this work by bishops, presbyters and laymen, designed especially for the use of the laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. United States.

United States.

The latest publication in "Trübner's Collection of Simplified Grammars" is that of "The Polish Language," by W. R. Morfill, M. A. In course of preparation are grammars of Albanian, by Wassa Pasha, Prince of the Lebanon; Assyrian, by Professor Sayce; Bengali, by J. F. Blumhardt, Esq., of the British Museum; Burmese, by Dr. E. Forchammer; Cymric and Gaelic, by H. Jenner, of the British Museum; Egyptian, by Dr. Birch; Finnic, by Prof. Otto Donner; Hebrew, by Dr. Ginsburg; Icelandic, by Dr. Wimmer, of Copenhagen; Lettish and Lihuanian, by Dr. M. I. A. Volkel; Malay, by W. E. Maxwell; Pali, by Dr. Edward Müller; Portuguese, by Walter De Gray Birch; Russian, Bohemian, Bulgarian and Serbian, by Mr. Morbil, of Oxford; Sanskrit and Prakrit, by Hjalmar Edgren: and Sinhalese, by Dr. Edward Müller.

Vol. X, No. 4, of the "Proceedings" of the United States Naval Institute, consists of an exhaustive work on the establishment of steel gun factories in the United States, by Lieut. W. H. Jaques, U. S. N.

Macmillan & Co. have published a historical sketch of Anne Bolevn and her times, in The latest publication in "Trübner's Col-

Macmillan & Co. have published a historical sketch of Anne Boleyn and her times, in two volumes, by Paul Friedmann.

The American Journal of Mathematics will be under the editorial control of Prof. Simon Newcomb, he having been elected to succeed Professor Sylvester in the Chair of Mathematics at Johns Hopkins University.

It was announced at the meeting of the American Oriental Association, recently held in Baltimore, that Professors Lyon and Toy, of Harvard, are engaged in writing an Assyrian grammar.

Dr. Schliemann's forthcoming work will be entitled "The Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns."

Dr. Rudolph Seyerlen has edited the auto-biography of Bluntschli.

The American Philological Association has just issued Vol. XIV. of its "Transactions," from the University (Cambridge)

"The Algonquin Legends of New England," by Charles G. Leland, as published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., include only one-third of all which he has collected on this subject, the remainder being equal in integrating the opinion of on this subject, the remainder being equal in interest in every respect, in the opinion of several who have seen them, to what has been printed. Among the contributions yet to appear are a number of extremely varied legends not belonging to any group, a very curious collection of songs, a not less remarkable transcript and translation of a wampum record as given by the only surviving Indian who can read it, a full dictionary of the Eskimo and Waubanaki mythology, with a treatise written by an Indian on the of the Eskimo and Waubanaki mythology, with a treatise written by an Indian on the "superstitions" of his tribe, illustrated by a number of fairy tales and odd pictures. Through all of these the Norse, or Eddaie, influences abound, as in the work which has already appeared. To the general reader these legends and songs will prove quite as interesting as those in the past volume.

Max Müller who has been confirmed to

Max Müller, who has been confined to his bed for some time in consequence of illness, yet who has not during the time ceased ness, yet win has not during the time ceased to labor, to judge from a recent long letter to the Academy on the Soma plant, has gone to Brighton to recuperate. Brighton is indeed a favorite resort with many men of letters. Among the residents who are well known in Among the residents who are well known in all cultivated circles are the two sisters Smith, daughters of Horace Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses." To have visited Brighton properly one must have been at their "at homes." There are probably no names of note in the literary world for many years past which are not embraced in the souvenirs of these charming women, the elder of whom possesses an album containing such an array of autographs and "sentiments" as have seldom been united in one book, as a tribute to one per-

The serial story, "Trajan," which began its course in the columns of the Manhattan magazine, and which was cut short at the magazine, and which was cut short at the end of twelve chapters by the sudden susaension of that periodical, is to be issued by Messrs. Cassell & Co., in book form, late in the present month. Its authorship is anonymous, so far, though well understood to belong to a former Philadelphia journalist.

long to a former Philadelphia journalist.

Mrs. Mary B. Dodge has in the press of D.
Lothrop & Co. a dainty volume of her collected poems, which is to appear under the title of "The Gray Masque." The same publishers have issued a volume, entitled "Red Letter Stories," made up of a series of tales by Madam Johanna Spyri, who is reputed one of the best of living German writers for children. The translation is by Miss Lucy Wheelock, a teacher in the Chauncy Hall School, Boston.

Hon, J. K. Linton's valume on "Monor in

Hon. J. K. Upton's volume on "Money in Politics" is announced by D. Lothrop & Co. as nearly ready.

The principal article in the North American Review for December is by Justice T. M. Cooley, of Michigan, on "Labor and Capital Before the Law." To the same number William K. Ackerman contributes some suggestive "Notes on Railway Man-

agement:" Dr. Schliemann tells what he agement;" Dr. Schliemann tells what he found in his excavations of the ruins of Tiryns, in Southern Greece, and Principal Shairp supplements his scholarly article on "Friendship in Ancient Poetry." with one on "Friendship in English Poetry." The other articles in the number are "The British House of Lords," by George Ticknor Curtis, and "Responsibility for State Roguery," by John F. Hume.

Curtis, and "Responsibility for State Roguery," by John F. Hume.

The December Century will contain a contribution from Mark Twain, "An Account of the Famous Grangerford-Shepherdson Feud," with illustrations. In the January number, Rear Admiral Walke will give his reminiscences of the "Enragements of the Western Flotilla." Admiral Walke, it will be remembered, was Commander of the "Carondelet," which fought at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and elsewhere, and ran the batteries at Island Number Ten. Captain James B. Eads (who built the gunboats) will contribute to the same number a paper on "Recollections of Foote and the Gun-boats." General Grant's "Shiloh" will appear in the February number, with a biographical sketch of General Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of the Confederate forces at Shiloh, who was killed in that engagement, written by his son, Col. William Preston Johnston. This article includes an account of the battle from a Confederate point of view. federate point of view.

We are advised, by authority, that our understanding, mentioned two weeks ago, that arrangements had been made with Charles Scribner's Sons to offer the "American Sup-plement" to their Encyclopedia Britannica subscribers is not correct.

Mr. William Black's novel. Snakespeare," has not seemed to hit the por-ular taste. The London Globe repeats a "As a story it is deficient in interest and slow in movement. As a picture of the times of the Bard of Avon, although a very elaborate and laborious effort, it fails to please."

The Christian Union is to be enlarged on January 1st and have thirty-two pages.

Scribner & Welford, New York, announce that they have ready for immediate publication the "Croker Papers," being the correspondence and diaries of the late Rt. Hon. John Wilson Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty from 1809 to 1830, edited by Louis J.

"Great Porter Square: A Mystery" is the title of B. L. Farjeon's new novel.

the title of B. L. Farjeon's new novel.

The November issue of the Overland Monthly (San Francisco) began a serial novel by Ada Langworthy Collier, the scene of which is laid in the pioneer settlement of Iowa, the present site of the city of Dubuque, and many pioneer characters and historic incidents enter into the story. Mrs. Collier, herself, is said to be the daughter of the first settler on Iowa soil.

Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, author of the well known valuable work on Russia, has become the private secretary to the new Viceroy of India, the Earl Dufferin. Mr. Wallace will lay his book on the Ottoman Empire on the shelf until he returns from India, when he hopes to complete it.

India, when he hopes to complete it.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "The draft of a copyright convention between England and Austria-Hungary has been prepared, and is now in the hands of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London—Count Karolyi. Austria-Hungary is the only European country of importance, with the exception of Russia, which has hitherto set its face, on the ground of its own interests, against international literary and artistic treaties; and, as a matter of fact, Austria-Hungary has no authors whose works are translated into

foreign languages, while the only Austrian composer whose works are produced by for-eign managers is Strauss, the writer of so many charming waltzes, and in late years of some opera-bouffes."

"The Luck of the Darrells" is the title "The Luck of the Darrells" is the title of a new serial story which Mr. James Payn will contribute to "Good Words" for 1885. The "Sunday Magazine," for January, 1885, will also contain the opening chapters of a new serial story, entitled "Love's Harvest," from the pen of B. L. Farjeon, author of "Joshua Marvel," "Golden Grain,"

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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History of the Netherlands (Holland and Belgium). By Alexander Young. Pp. 672, \$3.00. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). Biographical Essays. By F. Max Müller, K. M. Pp. 282, \$\frac{2}{2}\$. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). Our Young Folks' Josephus. The Antiquities of the Jews and the Jewish Wars of Flavius Josephus. Pp. 478. \$2.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Your Plants: Plain and Practical Directions for the House and in the Garden. By James Sheehan. Pp. 79. \$0.40. Orange Judd Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). The Continuity of Christian Thought: A Study of Modern Theology in the Light of its History. By Alexander V. G. Allen. Pp. 438, \$2.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). An Unsentimental Journey Through Cornwall. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." With Illustrations by C. Napier Henry. Pp. 147, \$4.00. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. (J. B., Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). Other Folks at Home. A Trip Through Europe. Juvenile. With Colored Plates.) Pp. 17, \$1.00. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). Young Folks' History of London. By William H. Rideing, Pp. 493, \$1.50. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).
An American Politician. A Novel, By F. Marion Crawford, Pp. 356, \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).
The Old-Fashioned Fairy-Book. By Mrs, Burton Harrison. Illustrated by Wiss Rosina Emmet.

An American Politician. A Novel, By F. Marion Crawford. Pp. 356. 81.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. E. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).

The Old-Fashioned Fairy-Book. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated by Miss Rosina Emmet. Pp. 343. \$2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).

A Criticism of the Critical Philosophy. (Philosophic Series. No. VII.) By James McCosh (President of Princeton College]. Pp. 60. \$0.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).

The Way Out. Suggestions for Social Reform. By Charles J. Bellamy. Pp. 191. \$1,00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).

The Creoles of Louisiana. By George W. Cable. Pp. 320. \$3.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).

From Greenland's ley Mountains. By Reginald Heber. (Twenty Hustrations by Frederic B. Schell). Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

Worthington's Annual. A Series of Interesting Stories, Biographies, etc., for the Young. [Hustrated]. Pp. 224. R. Worthington, New York. (Choy Susan and Other Stories. By William

lustrated]. Pp. 224, R. Worthington, New York.
Choy Susan and Other Stories. By William Henry Bishop. Pp. 349, \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).
John Rantoul. By Henry Loomis Nelson. Pp. 347, \$1.50. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).
A Song of the Isle of Cuba. As Sung by the Estrangero to the Tune of "Hiawatha." By Joseph A. Nunez. Pp. 183. \$1.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
The Wagoner of the Alleghanies, A Poem of the Days of Seventy-six. By T. Buchanan Reed. [Hlustrated]. Pp. 74, \$1.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
The Best Specimens of English Conversational Wit. Pp. 279, \$1.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
Euphrasia and Alberta. Poetic Romances. By John Ap Thomas Jones. Pp. 142, \$1.00. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

ART NOTES.

The sales at the Pennsylvania Academy for the three weeks which have elapsed since the opening of the exhibition have

been as follows. With insignificant exceptions, the full catalogue price has been obtained. The first two were purchased for the Academy: "In the Museum," by Frank L. Kirkpatrick, \$400; "Petrona," by Miss Lucy D. Helme, \$700; "A French Blacksmith Shop," by Fred. J. Waugh, \$500; "Pompeiian Peasantry," by George W. E. Lloyd, \$75; "A Stormy Day," by Peter Moran, \$150; "Tuberoses," by Adele Von Helmold, \$25; "The Widow Lemon," by Juliet L. Tanner, \$30; "Yesterday and To-day. Venice" (etching), by Joseph Pennell, \$14; "San Ghimignano Towers" (etching), by Pennell, \$10; "Ducal Urbino" (etching), by Pennell, \$10; "Ducal Urbino" (etching), by Pennell, \$10; "Buthplace of Benjamin West" (etching), by John M. Falconer, \$10. Mr. Prosper L. Senat has recently held a special exhibition of his summer's work at Doll & Richards' Gallery, in Boston. Twenty-nine paintings and twenty-four water colors were shown. The oil paintings, at least, were shown just as they were brought in from the subjects, having been finished in the presence of nature. Philadelphia has no painter who is more successful in the line of work which he has chosen than Mr. Senat, and the absence of his brilliant canvases from the current Academy exhibition is quite as noticeable a feature as the presence of most of the works which are shown. Miss Elizabeth Carter, an accomplished

ence of most of the works which are shown.

ence of most of the works which are shown.

Miss Elizabeth Carter, an accomplished artist of the English school, who has received honors at the South Kensington School, in London, has recently taken a studio in Philadelphia. Miss Carter exhibits a "Benedick" at the present exhibition at the Academy, which shows how thorough and well trained a painter she is, and some work in water color shown recently at her studio, 1523 Chestnut street, is not less vigorous and interesting. It is understood that she will interesting. It is understood that she will devote a portion of her time to teaching, a branch for which she has eminent endorse-ments, and in which it is to be hoped and believed that she will have abundant success

Miss Sarah Dodson has returned to America, and has taken a studio for the present in New York.

Mr. Thomas B. Craig has opened a class room adjoining his studio at 1525 Chestnut street, and devotes a portion of each week to the work of teaching.

Mr. James B. Sword is seriously ill.

Mr. Charles E. Dana is now at work in

Three important exhibitions are open in New York, viz., that at the National Academy, the special exhibition of the works of the celebrated English painter, Mr. Frederic Watts, at the Metropolitan Museum, and the first exhibition at the new galleries of the American Art Association. The inaugural exhibition is one of uncommon interest, and it is gratifying to note that the public has manifested an appreciative spirit and taken unusual interest in it during the two weeks which it has been open. weeks which it has been open.

A recent article in this journal, entitled "A Plea for Portraiture," has drawn out the fact that the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia has preserved a portrait record of its Presidents and leading memrecord of its Presidents and leading members, from Benjamin Franklin, the founder, to Frederick Fraley, the present executive. These portraits are not only valuable as likenesses of distinguished savants, but also as examples of work by distinguished artists, Rembrandt Peale, Sully, Neal and other great painters of former generations being represented in the collection. Some of the most precious of these works have been regarded for years past as pretty much lost to garded for years past as pretty much lost to our time, the shadows of age having fallen so darkly upon them that only dim indica-tions of what they were remained visible. The invaluable portrait of Franklin, by

Rembrandt Peale, was in a specially deplora-ble state, and its loss was deeply regretted by our own people and by visitors from all over the world. The picture was not lost, but hidden under the clouded varnish and but hidden under the clouded varnish and grime of years, the pigments used by Peale remaining uninjured. The society was recently induced to intrust the frail canvas, blackened beyond recognition, but still priceless as a relic, to the hands of Mr. Herman Teubner, the restorer who has done such remarkable work for the Academy of the Fine Arts, and under his magic touch it came forth in its pristine purity, as fresh and clear as when it left the painter's easel; being, indeed, as claimed by Mr. Teubner, in precisely the same state that it was then, save for a fresh coat of varnish. There were twenty-three other portraits of the collection restored by Mr. Teubner, much to the society's satisfaction, and the benign countenances of their learned predecessors now smile approval on the profound ponderings of the erudite members.

The dates of the winter exhibitions at the

The dates of the winter exhibitions at the The dates of the winter exhibitions at the New York Academy are announced as follows: The Salmagundi Sketch Club from December 10th to December 23d; the Artists' Fund Society from January 6th to January 12th; the American Water-color Society and the New York Etching Club from February 2d to February 28th. About 200 people visit the present exhibition at the National Academy daily, and over thirty pictures were sold during the first week.

Mr. E. L. Weeks has taken as the subject of a new picture a scene at the steps of the mosque of Ahmedabad in the province of Guzeran, India, the time supposed to be the sixteenth century. Elephants with gorgeous trappings bearing painted lacquer howdahs and knights on horseback sheathed in and knights on horseback sheathed in damascened armor inlaid with gold and silver are seen against the red sandstone walls of the mosque, which are diversified with stone carvings and lattices.

The objects of the recently organized Kansas State Art Association are the formation of a permanent collection at the capital of the State, an annual competitive exhibition for Kansas artists, and the maintenance of an art school. A sensible feature of the initial circular is the emphasis laid upon the prectical value of training in drawing and in practical value of training in drawing and in ornamental design. The ranks of artists, of painters or sculptors, pure and simple, are already more than filled in this country, of painters or sculptors, pure and simple, are already more than filled in this country, but there is an increasing demand for the application of trained taste in many occupations. In wall papers, hangings, carpets and rugs, decorative painting, silverware, furniture, wood carving and metal work there are offered opportunities for designers, which could doubtless be tested with profit by many who find that pure art yields but a scanty return. The circular of the Association says: "When once it is universally acknowledged that popular art education will scanty return. The circular of the Association says: "When once it is universally acknowledged that popular art education will pay in every sense of the word, schools of design and museums will everywhere be common, and with the advent of this more liberal education will cease the necessity of importing trained designers at salaries greater than any paid to our Presidents of colleges." It is obvious, however, that no degree of technical excellence can supply the place of originality and keen artistic perception, qualities most valuable even in a designer, and not dependent upon the establishment of schools. It is to be hoped, however, that the Kansas Association may succeed in developing whatever native talent lies hidden in the State, and may gather a judiciously chosen collection in the new library building at Topeka. It is possible that an exhibition may be held in the course of the coming winter, and any one interested in this matter or inclined to increase the membership of the association may address the Secretary, Mr. G. F. Parmelee, of To-

An exhibition of paintings of Toby Rosenthal, the California artist, was opened last week in San Francisco. The chief picture is "The Trial of Constance De Beverly," is "The Trial of Constance De Beverly," painted on commission for a wealthy iron founder of that city, and which took a second prize at the Dresden Salon last year. Mr. Rosenthal gained much free advertising several years ago through the theft of his painting of "Elaine," which was cut out of its frame by a thief while it was on public exhibition in San Francisco. The lady who owns "Elaine" refused to loan it for this exhibition because the proceeds of the show owns "Elaine refused to foat it for this exhibition because the proceeds of the show are to be divided among the Protestant churches, she claiming that Catholic societies should be recognized also.

cieties should be recognized also.

We regret to chronicle the failure of the competition for a European scholarship among the members of the Cincinnati Art Students' League to which allusion was made in this column last week. A purse of \$1200 was to have been awarded last month, but the work submitted was so poor in quality that the judges did not feel that they would be justified in making the award. The failure of this competition, following close upon the same termination to the "Temple" and "Harper" competitions of last year and the year before is eertainly discouraging to those who have entertained hopes of advancing the interests of American art education by this means.

POSTHUMOUS MEMORIES OF KAROLINE BAUER.

[The Spectator (London) reviews at length the recently-issued memoirs of Karoline Bauer, who was for a time the "morganatic" wife of Leopold, King of Belgium, the uncle of Queen Victoria, The Spectator says:]

The Spectator says:]
This is a strange yet singularly interesting book—a book not, perhaps, the less interesting that it is impossible to feel implicit confidence in all its statements—written by a woman no longer living, though its object is to clear her new results. woman no longer living, though its object is to clear her memory, so far as it can be cleared, and avenge bitter wrongs suffered, as she declares, half a century ago at the hands of men who in their time stood high in the world's esteem, and died full of years and honor. Thus it opens, in a style somewhat too melo-dramatic to inspire trust:

"The pen trembles in my hand for my

"The pen trembles in my hand, for my heart—this old storm-beaten, tried heart—still must tremble at the thought that when

heart—this old storm-beaten, tried heart—still must tremble at the thought that when the eyes of strangersread these lines, it—this heart—will have ceased to beat, this hand will rest stiff and cold under the earth! Dust—ashes of my life! This poor human heart, which once bloomed and laughed, so full of youthful gaiety, like a flower of spring in the first sunshine, which the young heart, bright with joy, took for an everlasting one, and which since then has erred and failed so much, suffered and wept!"

Karoline was born at Heidelberg in 1807. Two years later her father fell at the terrible battle of Aspern. In 1822 she went with her mother to Coburg, the latter's native place, and there the family settled. In her early days Frau Bauer, then Christelchen Stockmar, had been on intimate terms with the Grand Ducal family, and the playmate of the young Princes Ernst, Ferdinand, and Leopold, and of the Princesses Sophie, Antoinette, Juliana and Victoria. Ernst was afterwards Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and father of the Prince Consort; Leopold became King of the Belgians; Juliana married the brutal Grand Duke Constantine of Russia; Antoinette, the hardly less brutal Prince Al. exander of Wurtemburg. But for Victoria a happier fate was in store; she became the wife of the Duke of Kent, and lived to see her daughter Queen of England. In 1795 the Hereditary Princess Sophia, mother of

these Princesses, took the three elder ones to St. Petersburg for a "bride show," at the invitation of the Empress Catherine, who wanted her son Constantine to choose a wife. It was rather a forlorn hope, for the Desirable absolute grade of the contraction of wife. It was rather a forlorn hope, for the Russian Prince had already seen and re-jected two Princesses of Baden and three of Darmstadt; but the Coburgs of that age were jected two Princesses of Baden and three of Darmstadt; but the Coburgs of that age were very poor, and the hereditary Princess was as anxious to get off her daughters and find rich spouses for her sons as the most matchmaking of Belgravian matrons. Constantine refusing to make a selection, the Czarina chose for him the youngest, Juliana, although the poor girl was only in her 15th year. The marriage turned out badly; the Grand Duke treated his wife so abominably that she was compelled to leave him and return to Coburg. Alexander of Wurtemberg made hardly a more desirable husband than the Russian Prince. He had thin legs and a bloated body; the expression of his face was "brutish," and his forehead disfigured by a huge wen. He was also a fearful glutton. "When the young bride (the Princess Antoinette) awoke on the morning after the wedding-day, horrorstricken she saw her husband beside her, gnawing a big ham bone with brutish ferocity—a sight which the unfortunate Princess could never forget."

In 1824, being then 18, Karoline accepted an engagement at the Berlin Court Theatre, and was well received, both by the public and the King, who took a personal interest in his players of both sexes, and al-

Ineatre, and was well received, both by the public and the King, who took a personal interest in his players of both sexes, and always treated them with great kindness. But she ran great danger from the admiration of ways treated them with great kindness. But she ran great danger from the admiration of the royal princes, one of whom, August, a son of the youngest and least dstinguished brother of Frederick the Great, was famous for his gallantries, and popularly known as "Don Juan." For the most part, Don Juan did his wooing more like a Turkish Pasha than a Christian prince. After making Fraulein Bauer an unwelcome visit, in the company of his aide-de-camp, he offered her 100,000 thalers to become his mistress; this being refused, he made his bid 200,000 thalers (£30,000), a furnished house and the title of Baroness. She was assured further that the King would give his consent, and that her children should be recognized. This proposal being also declined, the Prince tried to effect his object in another and even less honorable way, and Karoline had to appeal to the King for protection, which was readily granted, for Friedrich Wilhelm der Gute, though not a very wise monarch, was a far better man than most of the Princes of his time.

The part of her memoirs which will be read with the greatest interest in this coun-The part of her memoirs which will be read with the greatest interest in this country is the account of her relations with Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, once husband of the Princes Charlotte of England, and afterwards King of the Belgians, In September, 1828, the Prince was at Potsdam, and one day, after Lina had played before the Court as Countess Florentin, in the "Hottentottin" the Prince visited Karoline and her mother in their lodgings. They were old friends—Baron von Stockmar, their kinsman, was his almost inseparable companion—and the conversation naturally took a friendly and familiar turn. Leopold evidently admired Lina, whom he had not seen for some time, and, before leaving the house, asked for a tete-a-tete. This was granted, and he there and then made the young lady an offer of his love and his left hand. She and her mother asked time to consider, and it was agreed that they should all meet within a fortnight at Coburg. Before taking his leave the Prince protested that the affection he had conceived for Lina when he first saw her had turned into passionate love; but neither then por afterwards was his conduct that of a when he first saw her had turned into passionate love; but neither then nor afterwards was his conduct that of a passionate lover. So to Coburg they went,

and there they found Cousin Christian (the Baron) who laid before them his scheme for making Lina his master's mistress, for that is what it amounted to. There was to be a morganatic marriage, and she was to receive the title of Countess of Montgomery, "of course quite privately," for if the matter were trumpeted abroad, "the enemies of the Prince might raise an alarm about this union in the English newspapers, and perhaps even in Parliament, and Prince Leopold might in consequence even lose his annual allowance." If the Prince should become King of Greece, as was thought possible, the secret bond which alone could unite Lina to the Prince would require to be untied again as privately as it would have to be tied. She should have a settled income, just enough to keep her and no more, "for Christian Stockmar's cousin would be expected to be less exacting than a stranger."

After long and painful hesitation, the proposal on those conditions was accepted; and in May, 1859, Fraulein Bauer, accompanied by her mother, went to Fngland to be morganatically married to Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg. A house had been taken for them in a retired part of Regent's Park, and there they lived for several weeks devoured by ennui, for they were kept like French prisoners under examination, au secret. The Prince and Stockmar, being mortally afraid of the affair getting wind, went to the house as rarely as possible, and always muffled up like conspirators.

On July 2d, 1829, the union, such as it was, took place in the house in Regent's Park. It consisted merely in the signing of a contract:

"No clergyman placed his hand on my head to invoke a blessing: no bridal wreath

Park. It consisted merely in the signing of a contract:
"No clergyman placed his hand on my head to invoke a blessing; no bridal wreath adorned my locks. Christian Stockmar had drawn up the marriage contract. He and his brother Charles, who looked after the Prince's money matters, and another witness whom I dare not name even today signed the noney matters, and another witness whom I dare not name even to-day, signed the marriage contract. In it I received the title of Countess Montgomery, and a modest annual allowance was settled on me. My mother pressed me to her heart amid tears of joy."

mother pressed me to her heart amid tears of joy."

The connection lasted less than a year, and long before that time the "Countess Montgomery" was utterly weary of her bonds, for the Prince paid her scant attention, and both he and the Baron insisted on her living in the strictest seclusion. Her lover visited her only at long intervals; and the precautions which on these occasions he took to avoid being seen were almost ludicrous. Then there came a desperate quarrel and a final rupture:

rupture:

"I told them that they had abused my confiding credulity when with deceitful promises they allured me to England in order to sweeten a few weary hours to a blasé Prince; that it had been a downright crime to snatch that in the are conjugated."

sweeten a few weary hours to a blase Prince; that it had been a downright crime to snatch me into an equivocal relationship, and to keep secret from me that the Prince was at the same time aiming at the crown of Greece, which, as they well knew, must, as a matter of course, put a speedy termination to our alliance, ruining my reputation forever."

This was the last time she saw either the Prince or her cousin. She returned to Germany and the stage, and Leopold became King of the Belgians. Stockmar's passion was to live at court and control the great, and, according to Fraulein Bauer, who, however, writes under vindictive feeling, sacrificed his cousin to increase his influence with his "most gracious master," as he was wont to call him. At the same time Fraulein Bauer was far from being the helpless victim she tries to make out, for at an early stage of the negotiations she was informed, as she herself admits, that, in the event of the Prince becoming King of Greece, their "union" would have to be dissolved.

DRIFT.

Gay bloom the flowers in springtime set, And streaky apples linger yet; 'Twas autumn but a week ago, Why, then, these flakes of winter snow: Summer's last rose they disarrayed, The while she dreamed in peace to fade. One swallow was inclined to stay; The white flecks frightened him away Winter's cold shock who first endure Think him unkind and premature; Complain the summer was too brief, And moralize o'er each dead leaf. But as he grips with firmer hold We grow more careless of the cold Joy in the sparkle of his snow, And nestle by the fireside glow.

Dismayed, we note the first gray hair. Soon others come—we cease to care: Then gray, outnumbering the brown, And soon white winter settles down. And when from youth we've passed to age We've learned our lesson page by page, To take what comes for weal or woe And never fret about the snow.

And never fret about the snow.

Father P. M. Kaeder, of Crown Point, Indiana, in a letter to Father Sylvester Malone, of Brooklyn, (both being Catholic pastors who supported Mr. Blaine) says:

"Let me tell you that three days before the election several hundred thousand dollars came to Indiana for the Democrats, which was distributed in every precinct, \$300 coming to Crown Point, \$500 to Hammond, in this county. With this corruption fund sufficient votes were bought in every precinct to carry the State for Cleveland. This is a fact and you can give it to the press if you like."

One of the best results in Illinois is that the Harper High License law is sustained. Although the Legislature is very close, the Chicago *Tribune* estimates that the enemies of the law will not be able to muster so large a rate for its repeal at they did against its a vote for its repeal as they did against its passage. Even if a bill for repeal could be passed Governor Oglesby would veto it. The law is therefore safe for four years longer at least.

A letter from Arizona in the Chicago Times says: People sleep out of doors here with perfect impunity—some from choice, others to overcome the effects of bad whiskey. I have seen several lying under bushes while the sun was shining brightly, and upon inquiry found they were "night herders," or men employed by the freighters to look after the mules during the night to prevent their straying off. The wagons they use for freighting in this country are immense, and frequently there are ten span of mules in front of them. Two or three wagons are drawn along at once, one behind the other, after the manner of a railroad train. The wagons behind the first one are called "back-action" wagons, and are complete, each one having a barrel of water on either side. Loads of copper from the mines are thus hauled to the railroad stations, the trains taking back merchandise A letter from Arizona in the Chicago Times the mines are thus hauled to the railroad stations, the trains taking back merchandise from the States. It seems to me that one of these wagon-boxes will hold as much as a small house. Of course, freighting in this way is slow, but it is very sure, and the miners are bound to get their goods in time, but frequently a good deal of patience is required. Everything costs a good price in a mining region necessarily, and fruit brings a sum of money that Eastern farmers could scarcely realize. In the sheltered nooks many of the older settlers are turning their attention to fruit-raising, in which they are remarkably successful, and raise apples, peaches, grapes and melons in conapples, peaches, grapes and melons in considerable quantities.

PRESS OPINION.

AMERICANISMS, INDEED!

The N. Y. Sun.

An entertaining person who is publishing in this town a journal called the English-American, apparently for the edification of British tourists, prints a list of what he calls Americanisms in contrast with the forms of expression observed in England. Here are a few of his discoveries:

England. Here are a few of his discoveries:

AMERICANISMS.
Let them set down together them set down together. He don't often come. He can neither eat or drink.
A top coat with seventeen pockets into it.
The audlence was greatly enthused.
He quit the room.
The criminal was hung. I seen it very often.
I don't take no stock in them things.

This gentleman is doing a very important work.

th m things.

This gentleman is doing a very important work. By following his instructions faithfully and closely observing the fine shades of difference between the American and the English idiom, as illustrated above, it is probable that even a British nobleman can learn in a few months to express his simpler wants in such a manuer as to be understood by the inhabitants of this country.

THE COINAGE OF THE YEAR.

The report of the Director of the Mints shows that the Mint has turned out during the year over \$28,000,000 of standard silver dollars, to add to the millions of those coins already in the Treasury vaults at Washington. The production of precious metals for the year 1884 will probably be, when the full returns for the close of the year are in: Gold, \$29,000,000; silver, at its standard dollar coining rate, \$48,000,000. Mr. Burchard estimates the coin circulation of the United States at the close of the last fiscal year to have been about \$765,000,000, of which \$37,000,000 was gold and \$228,000,000 silver. Upon the same basis the coin circulation July 12, 1881, was \$802,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 was silver and nearly \$552,000,000 gold.

THE VOTE OF TIOGA COUNTY.

THE VOTE OF TIOGA COUNTY.

The Philadelphia Times.

Tioga is the banner Republican county of the State in proportion to population. The total vote cast for Presidential candidates was 10,310, of which Blaine received 6714, or 3118 majority over the combined vote of Cleveland, Butler and St. John and 4933 plurality over Cleveland. Senator Emery ran 40 votes ahead of Blaine, receiving a plurality over his Democratic opponent of 4068. There isn't much chance for a Democratic victory in a county that polls three Republican votes to every Democratic vote. No wonder Congressmax Elliot declined to be a candidate against such odds.

DOMINICA.

The Philadelphia North American.
The Island of Dominica, one of the largest of the Marquesas group in the West Indies, has gravely adopted a resolution in its Legislative Assembly favoring the cession of the island to the United States, and recommending the British Government to ratify the project. These Dominican innocents are evidently not aware that John Bull does not give away sugar, nor anything else, in such a reckless and disinterested manner. The policy of Great Britain inclines the other way.

THE METHODIST CENTENARY.

The METHODIST CENTENARY.

The N. Y. Times.

The centennial of the consecration of Bishop Seabury, the first prelate of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; was appropriately observed yesterday on both sides of the ocean. At the time of Bishop Seabury's consecration the Episcopal Church, at least in New England and most of the Northern States, labored under a double odium as the church from which the Pilgrims had fied and as a visible reminder of the colonial connection. Both these prejudices have long since passed away, and the growth of the Episcopal Church at the expense of communions in which "the service" is stripped of forms, so far as possible, is one of the most striking facts in our recent religious history. It is still associated in many minds with Anglomania, but nobody will deny that the tendency in all churches is towards the richness and elaboration of ritual which made the Episcopal Church a century ago so offensive to a simplicity which was at once Puritan and republican.

Atrocity of South American War.

ATROCITY OF SOUTH AMERICAN WAR. The N. Y. Star. A lamentable feature of many of the petty political wars in Central and South America is the

atrocious conduct of which the combatants are too often guilty. During the fighting in Ecuador a year or two ago the city of Esmeraldas was sacked and burned by the troops of the Dictator. Veintemilla. The rebels in Colombia have recently indulged in still more savage practices, according to the latest dispatches from Panama. Having captured the town of Guaduas, they pillaged houses and slaughtered prisoners in a manner that would have disgraced the most abandoned crew of buccaneers that ever sunk a ship or sacked a city. The American Peace Society might find a good missionary field in that neighborhood.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The Philadelphia Ledger.

What precocious "business" talent was displayed by those country urchins who set up their syndicate in gopher tails and ears! This is the way the story is told: Two adjoining counties had offered bounties for the killing of gophers, and the evidence in one county that the burrowing nuisance had been killed was to be the production of his tail, and in the neighboring county the production of his ears. Then the enterprising youngsters of the two counties put their heads together and swapped tails for ears, so as to make every gopher carcase pay double bounty, the tails going to one county and the ears to the other. If these boys survive they should make first-class "business" men on "Change in Chicago, or as officers in fare bauks—that is if their precocious talents do not get them prematurely in jail.

THE IRISH VOTE FOR BLAINE.

The N. Y. Tribune.

The N. Y. Tribune.

In New York 555,000 votes were cast for General Garfield in 1880. This year about 25,000 votes, nearly all Republican, were cast for the Prohibition ticket, and yet there were about 558,000 votes for Mr. Blaine. The Republicans, therefore, gained from other quarters about 3000 more votes than they lost by diversion to St. John or by direct transfer of bolting Free Traders to Cleveland!

Innd)
In New Jersey, the vote for Mr. Blaine is 2800 more than the vote cast for Garfield in 1880, and yet there were about 6000 voters diverted to the Prohibition ticket. Assuming that there were 5000 former Republicans, as the bolters claim, the Republicans must have gained nearly 14,000 votes from the former Democrats or from new voters. A similar state of facts appears in other Northern States. The Republican party has gained more votes than it has lost, both by the transfer of Free Traders to Cleveland and by the diversion to St. John. That doesn't have a moribund look.

WILL THEY COME BACK?

WILL THEY COME BACK?

The N.Y. Sun.

People are asking just now if the Irishmen who have just bolted the Democratic ticket will remain with the Republicans or return again to the Democrats. It is a question that on the surface appears difficult to answer, but we think it is safe to predict that the Irish Republican vote will be felt, and very heavily felt in future elections.

Men who leave a party in anger are seldom in a hurry to return to it again; and, as the Republicans are smart politicians, it is only natural to suppose that they will know how to retain their fresh volunteers. The discovery of this fact may possibly give rise to a feeling, or rather an affectation, of relief on the part of certain Democrats; but, of course, there can be nothing genuine in it. No army can be really happy over the capture of a division of its veterans by the enemy, even after a victory won by the help of an equal number of doubtful allies.

The Irishmen who have joined the ranks of the Republicans belong to the class known as the Nationalists—not the dynamiters, for they were for Cleveland—and, as these Nationalists are the most intelligent among the Irishmen in this country, they are, of course, under ordinary circumstances, able to exercise a good deal of influence over lukewarm Irish Democrats; but in the campaign just ended this influence was accidentally broken to pieces by the Rev. Dr. Burchard. That gentleman played the bull in Brother Blaine's china shop; but, after all, there is no use in abusing the bull, especially when the real blame rests with the Plumed Knight, who neglected to take him by the horns at the proper moment.

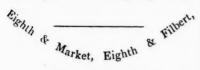
But it is not likely that another Burchard will again rise up at the last moment to help the Democrats out of a difficulty and to elect a President by a plurality of 1000 votes.

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Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, 8:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8:30 A. M., 5:30 P. M., †12:00 midnight.

For Long Branch, 8:30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7:45, 9:30, 11:15 A.M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30 P. M., †12:00, midnight.

SUNDAY—8:45 A. M., 5:30 P. M., †12:00 midnight.

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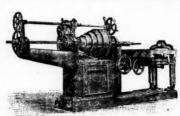
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